

THE North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., No. 422.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1858.

PRICE, TAELS 15 ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.
ALL Parties having Claims against, or being indebted to the Insolvent Estate of **JOHNSTON & Co.** of Shanghai, are requested to send the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of September, 1858.
By Order of the Judge Commissioner,
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,
Attorney.
Shanghai, 4th March, 1858.

NOTIFICATION.

LES créanciers de la maison BOISTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef **M. JULIUS BOISTEDT** à Shanghai, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de **M. F. H. TRAUTMANN**, nommé par le Consul de S. M. L., syndic de la dite faillite.
Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

SHIPPING.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamship Furman, Capt. BROWN, will be despatched from Shanghai, on **Saturday, the 4th September,** at day-light, with Her Majesty's Mails, for Canton, day-light, for Hongkong.
She will have room for 2,000 Bales of Silk for Paris bound Sea.
Cargo will be received on board up to **Thursday, the 2nd September** at 5 P.M. and PARCELS at this Office until Noon of the same day.
Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this Office. Bills of Lading cannot be signed under six Tails.
E. WARDEN, Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 16th August, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
The Copartnership heretofore existing in China under the style of **W. M. OLYPHANT & Co.**, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either Partner will sign the name in liquidation.
WILLIAM NOTT,
By his Attorney **WALTER L. PURDIE.**
A. P. NEILSON, JR.,
WALTER L. PURDIE,
OLYPHANT & Co.,
RICHARD H. TYERS.
China, 22d July, 1858.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on General Commission Business in China, under the name of OLYPHANT & Co.
W. M. OLYPHANT,
R. H. PARKIN,
L. N. HITCHCOCK.
New York, 8th May, 1858.

REFERRING to the foregoing notice, Messrs. A. B. NEILSON, JR., WALTER L. PURDIE, D. OLYPHANT & Co., and RICHARD H. TYERS, are this day admitted Partners in our Firm.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
China, 22d July, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest of the undersigned in the Business of the Chinese currency on under his name ceased on the 1st of June last.
F. PEARSON.
Shanghai, 5th July, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore conducted by F. PEARSON will in future be conducted under the name of
C. P. REYNOLDS & Co.,
Shanghai, 5th July, 1858.

NOTICE.

I have this day admitted Mr. JAMES BENFORD DEACON as Partner in my business, which, hereafter, will be conducted under the firm of DEACON & Co.
ALBERT DRACON,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Firm in Bangkok, Siam, under the management of Mr. C. H. W. HILL, who is authorized to sign for us by procuration.
HAMILTON, GRAY & Co.,
Singapore, 17th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY TATE is authorized to sign our Firm.
J. AS. BOWMAN & Co.,
Shanghai, 25th April, 1858.

NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at CANTON, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as Merchant, and General Commission Agent.
S. ROBERTSON.
Macao, 21st September, 1857.

NOTICE.

MR. THEODORE KROES is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.
DIMIER, BROTHERS & Co.,
China, 16th June, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT S. STURGIS, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. DANIEL N. SPOONER, in our House, ceased on the 31st December last.
MR. N. M. BECKWITH, and Mr. THOMAS WALSH, have been admitted Partners in this day.
RUSSELL & Co.,
China, 1st January, 1858.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSPORT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Swat, and England.

THE interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to
M. FISCHER, Hongkong.
E. WARDEN, Shanghai.
H. T. MARSHALL, Singapore.
R. F. LOVELL, Calcutta.
ROBERT FRANK, Madras, or JOHN RITCHIE, Bombay.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.,
London, 26th June, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. Policies payable in HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.,
if Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., Chairman.
THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are not suspended in the event of invasion or insurrection.
G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, Shanghai.
Shanghai, 10th July, 1856.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay and London.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Shanghai, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE AS SHOWN—Rate of Premium, 1 per cent per Annum. And on their Contents, at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.
ASSURANCES for 6 Months 1, and for 3 Months 1, and for 12 Months 1, will be charged.
ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk. A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.
No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.
Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after the above Policy.
Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
Shanghai, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
Price One Tael per Copy.
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at Fogg & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ; and KUPFFERSCHMID & Co.,
Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities): Remitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Pères; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c. Great assortment of sweet Liquors.
Best sold Old.
All in 1 doz. Cases.
X. SALABELLE & Cie.
Tchang-fu Consulate Road, near Bridge Street.
Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

RECEIVED BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL AND PER "CHALLENGER."
CHOICE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY, Ladies and Children's Summer Dresses and other Goods; French Boots and Shoes; Baby Linen, Toys, &c., &c.
Che. MADAME WRIGHT.
Barrier Road, and Magazine des Modes.
Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

FOR SALE.

BOOKS ON SALE.
AT H. FOGG & Co., price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese Language, ... \$7.00
Do. Chinese Grammar, ... 3.00
The same with map of China, ... 3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted, ... 2.00
Do. Pocket, ... 1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom, 2 vols. with a Map. 1.00
Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

FOR SALE.

YASAI & Co.'s BEST PALE SHERRY.
Superior PORT and SHERRY in 3 doz. Cases just received.
MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.,
Shanghai, 1st February, 1858.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH patent yellow Metal SHEATHING from 16 a 32 oz., and NAILS.
English Copper SHEATHING from 22 a 32 oz., and NAILS.
Also.
Prime Holt's Russian CORROSE assorted sizes. Apply to
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Shanghai, 22d January 1858.

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Depot of the undersigned—Best Labuan and English Coals.
LINDSAY & Co.,
Shanghai, November, 1855.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office, SHANGHAI.
TO be had also at the Office of the North-China Herald—
MEDHURST'S STATE AND PROSPECTS OF CHINA, ... Ta.2.00
FOKKER & AMOY DICTIONARY, ... 1 vol. 8vo. 10.00
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo. 10.00
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo. 10.00
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo. 2.00
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo. 2.00
FORMOSA and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo. 1.00
ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo. 2.00
THEOLOGY OF THE CHINESE, ... 1.50
THE TRUE MEANING OF the word SHIN, or "SPIRIT," 0.50
GLANCE at the INTERIOR OF CHINA, ... 1.00
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Descriptive Account of the MALAYAN ARCHipelago, by "Gee-lue-lan," 0.50
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION OF the MULBERRY, ... 0.75
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAI and its Vicinity, ... 1.00
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ... 0.50
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo, ... 1.00
NOTIONS OF THE CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS, ... 2.00
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAI DIALECT, by the late Mr. J. H. J. 2.00
MEMOIRS of Life and Labours of Dr. MORRISON, ... 3.00
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo. or 3 copies to the set, ... 1.00
ÆSOP'S FABLES, in Chinese and English, ... 2.00
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese Language, ... 2.00

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.
THE House and Gardens well known as Kung-loo, recently occupied by Messrs. JUDAH & Co. For particulars apply to
DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.,
Shanghai, 16th August, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell the piece of LAND, situated on the Yang-king-pang, registered at the British Consulate as Lot No. 288, measuring 3-mow 1-fu 9-tu 6-hou, having a southern frontage to the Creek of 145 ft., on the East a frontage of 93 ft. to the road, adjoining Smith's Market, leading from the Yang-king-pang to the London Mission on the North 137 ft. bounded by the Fokien Joss House, on the West 89 ft.
BARNES DALLAS.
Shanghai, 11th August, 1858.

TO BE LET.

THE Dwelling House and Gardens on Lot No. 22.
C. M. DONALDSON.
Shanghai, 30th July, 1858.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and GARDENS, lately occupied by Messrs. SILLAR, BROTHERS. The portion fronting Barrier Road might be sold separately, being very suitable for Chinese Buildings.
AND: A. RANKEN.
Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LAND at present occupied by Messrs. KUPFFERSCHMID & Co., being No. 73 in the Consular Plan of the Settlement.
For particulars apply to
HALL & HOLTZ,
Shanghai, 14th July, 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

AT FOCHOW, PAGODA ANCHORAGE.
TO BE DISPOSED OF.
A DESIRABLE Location including a comfortable Bungalow, Furniture, good stock of Genuine Medicines and a good Medical Practice, at present worth from 4 a 5,000 Dollars per annum.
For particulars apply to
R. A. WARDELL,
Shanghai, 24th July, 1858.

BUSINESS PREMISES WANTED.
WANTED to rent on lease or to purchase, commencing possession at any period of the present or ensuing year, a commodious Dwelling House and Godown in a central situation. Apply by letter to B. H. C. at this Office or privately to the Editor.
Shanghai, 24th July, 1858.

TO LET.
FURNISHED ROOMS in a pleasant locality.
Apply to
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
Shanghai, 26th June, 1858.

TO BE LET.
THE new and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, containing Twelve Rooms, with Office and Tea Room, situate on the East side of the House to be sold. The Land adjoining Messrs. DAVISSON, SONS & Co.'s Property. If requisite, a GODOWN can be erected on the East side of the House to suit the Tenant.
For particulars apply to
Wm. BROUGHALL,
Shanghai, 4th July 1858.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.
NEWLY built premises in Bridge Street comprising Dwelling House and Godown.
Apply to
E. LOUREIRO.
Shanghai, 12th July, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.
ART-UNION OF LONDON, 1859.
A Specimen of the Print, LIFE at the Sea Side, RAMBLET, 1854; to which each Subscriber of One Guinea will be entitled, may be seen at this Office.
Subscriptions received by
C. S. COMPTON,
Jm. Sec.

There are a few Copies left of—
HARVEST IN THE HIGHLANDS, VENICE.
North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 19th August, 1858.

WANTED.
A SITUATION in a Merchant House by an experienced man of Business, either Manager (of a Branch House) Book-keeper or General Assistant. Apply by letter to Z at this Office or privately to the Editor.
Shanghai, 14th July, 1858.

WANTED.
BY a young gentleman, who has had some experience in China, an engagement as Book-keeper or General Clerk. Satisfactory references can be given. Address "Alpha" care of Editor, North-China Herald.
Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

THE SHANGHAI HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.
HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.
The terms are—
For Private Room, ... \$12.00 a day.
Officers do. 1.50 "
General Wards, ... 1.00 "
Washing One Per month extra.
The Lowest charge is Seven Dollars.
F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., Surgeon.
MR. NEWMAN, Apothecary.
THE DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.
Shanghai, 17th July, 1857.

MR. THOMAS L. WALKER, ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR.
QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
June 24th, 1856.

泰興 Tach-hing.
KUPFFERSCHMID & CO.,
SHANGHAI AND FOCHOW.

Chronometer, Watch, & Clock Makers.
A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Chains, Nautical Instruments and Books constantly on hand.
Chronometers carefully rated by transit observation and all necessary repairs promptly attended to.

H. FOGG & CO.
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAI.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS.
BREAD AND BISCUITS.

SAEKWE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.

HAS FOR SALE A LOW PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Silks, Satins, new pattern Gaudes, Crapes, Embroideries, Naumkens, Saranets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.
Also,
Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., from Canton.
Champagne and other Wines.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE SHANGHAI.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS; SHAWLS, and APRONS; AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS, AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate,
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

RICHARDS & CO.,
Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents, SHANGHAI.
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK, &c., &c., &c.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have commenced making SODA WATER and LEMONADE, they having procured an experienced man who has been employed at Doctor Young's Soda-water Manufactory at Hongkong for several years, together with the best materials. We feel confident that our Soda-water and Lemonade will be of the best quality. Tons 75 cents per doz. for SODA WATER and 1 Tael per doz. for LEMONADE without bottles. All bottles not returned will be charged 1 Tael per doz. Parties having bottles can have them filled at the above rate. A small bottle will be sent to regular Customers with a Debit and Credit side that all bottles returned will be credited. But as there has been a great deal of deception on the part of the servants or coolies by not returning the full quantity of Bottles a misunderstanding arises from it. We will in justice acquaint our customers when there is any difference and note it in the Book, and we will not hold ourselves responsible for any such misdeeds on the part of the servants.
F. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
Shanghai, 12th May, 1858.

F. A. REYNOLDS,
Superintendent of the Dry Dock, AND HEAVING DOWN LUGS, "WILLIAM THE FOURTH."

"SODABRY."
All Orders for Carpenters, Cooks, Blacksmiths, Coppermiths and Braster's Work, promptly attended to.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber, Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.
Boiler Plates from 1/8th a 9/16th Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marine-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.
Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twines.
Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.
DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE, July 18th, 1857.

泰興 Tach-hing.
KUPFFERSCHMID & CO.,
SHANGHAI AND FOCHOW.

General Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.

ADVERTISEMENT.
R. T. PRITCHETT, R. E. GUO, and S. SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field.

Every GUN sold by R. T. Pritchett is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.
86, St. James's-street London.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED

PRODUCED BY
CONNOISSEURS,
to be the
ONLY GOOD SAUCE,
and applicable to
EVERY VARIETY
OF DISH.

Worcestershire Sauce.
Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietors LEA and PERRINS, at the Vinegar Works, Great Britain, and by all the principal Grocers and Dealers in the Colonies.



RETRACT OF A LETTER FROM A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN, addressed to the Editor of the WORKER, May, 1851.
"I have used your Worcestershire Sauce for some time, and I can say that it is the best I have ever used, and I can recommend it to all who are in the habit of using sauce."

Worcestershire Sauce.
Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietors LEA and PERRINS, at the Vinegar Works, Great Britain, and by all the principal Grocers and Dealers in the Colonies.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MACLEAN in our Firm expired on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. JAMES MACLEAN and Mr. MACLEOD ANDERSON MACLEOD are this day admitted Partners. Mr. JAMES WHITTALL is also authorized to sign our Firm.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1858.

NOTICE.

IN the absence of Mr. KIAN MAHARAJ DUBREUIL, of his delay, whether by circumstance beyond their control, the official proceedings when once the foreign propeller is cast off, or the consistent imperfection with which Chinese bayism seeks to indemnify itself as its alarms begin to subside, if the news we have just heard be true, the procrastination of these great men may possibly be turned to our advantage. It is reported that the whole length of the Yang-tze is again open, and that the rice which has already been brought down from the province of Hu nan to Suochow. We have been long without definite news of the Tai-ping rebels. Reports agree that they are fairly moved up in Nan-king, their position isolated by regular lines of water-works connecting the river above and below them. Weeks if not months ago the occupation of the city was declared to be a simple question of the garrison's power of endurance on short and diminishing commons. It would put the Treaty stipulation respecting trade up the Yang-tze king much nearer a state of completeness, were the only real impediment in the way of its fulfilment removed by the natural death of the Tai-ping faction, and these slow-moving Commissioners may arrive just in time to find all retreat cut off from the fulfilment of engagements for which doubtless, when the treaty was signed, they speculated on having an indefinite term of grace.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned has received instructions to continue the sale of Goods and Household Furniture, at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. D. B. JARROKS & Co., Insolvency, on Tuesday next, the 31st instant.

By order of H. M. P. M. Conall.

The undersigned has received the public that on account of the business for the mail, the sale will commence at 10 o'clock precisely and will be concluded in three hours.

H. FOGG & Co., Auctioneers.

Shanghai, 28th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

SPARKLING MALT & Hock. Giesler's Champagne, Sherry, and Claret. Old Sherry, and Old Port. SMITH, KENNEDY & Co. Shanghai, 28th August, 1858.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WATSON, the Sexton. JOHN HOBSON, Chaplain.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHURCH, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at Hong Kong, every Sunday Evening at 8 o'clock.

NOTICE.—FLOATING CABLE SERVICES, at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired. We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England, ... July 9 Shanghai, ... Aug. 12
Bombay, ... July 21 Hongkong, ... Aug. 16
Calcutta, ... July 23 New York, ... June 26
Galle, ... July 4

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the night of the 18th August, CHARLES A. WARNER, of New York, U. S. A.; aged 45 years.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS.

taken by A. SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER in the open air, at a shaded situation, at Shanghai, during the maximum by day, and the minimum at night.

For the week.
Ending 27th August, 1858. Ending 27th August, 1857.
21st—Min. 77 Fm. 112. Min. 61 Fm. 76.
22nd—84 72. 61 76.
23rd—84 72. 68 77.
24th—86 75. 69 78.
25th—86 71. 61 76.
26th—81 72. 60 71.
27th—89 71. 60 72.
To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Friday Evening.)

EXCHANGE.—No business.

Malwa, New.—no quotation. Shanghai, Pataw, New.—(good No.)—The 020 weight.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 27th, *Amoy*, (Dun. lg.) 218, Dunsen, from Nanquian; *Hermes* & *Thetis*, (Ham. sh.) 350, Reimer, from Nanquian; *Atenas*, (H. M. frigate), R. Jenkins, from Hongkong; *Dow*, (H. M. gun-boat), from Hongkong; *Shanghai*, (Ham. lg.) 250, Martin, from Hongkong; *Hongkong*, (Fr. lg.) 245, Alho, from Hongkong; *Ellenfeldt*, (D. lg.) 440, Adams, from Chinchow; *St. George*, (Fr. lg.) 70, Wessels, from Amoy; *Kate Hastings*, (Am. sh.), Kingman from Hongkong, and *Swordfish*, (Am. sh.), 1000, Crocker, from Hongkong.

The Commissioners Ming and Twan, on whom, in conjunction with the Tao-tse, now in reality Judge of the province, will devolve the settlement of the tariff, were to have left Peking on the 10th instant, whether they did or not we have no means of ascertaining. Ming is an officer of the Imperial Household of the 2nd grade. Twan, who is but of the 5th grade, is probably a member of the same establishment. K'ifu, the vice-president of the Board named in the first instance, is said to be sick. The Senior Commissioners, Kwelling and Hwahshan, were to follow Ming and Twan. If there is any chance of the Canton affairs settling itself, we should not be astonished to find that their Excellencies never left the capital; and we rejoice to see that Sir Charles Straubenzee's hands are tied so tight as to prevent some little exertion on his part. If he acts

with vigor, indeed we hardly know what will remain to bring the Commissioners into this way from their work. On the other hand the preparations made in the city certainly show that the Chinese themselves expect them. Under ordinary circumstances the law would allow them 60 days for the journey. Travelling just, they would arrive in from three to four weeks. We cannot therefore expect even the 28th-Commissioners much before the middle of September. Whatever the cause of their delay, whether by circumstance beyond their control, the official proceedings when once the foreign propeller is cast off, or the consistent imperfection with which Chinese bayism seeks to indemnify itself as its alarms begin to subside, if the news we have just heard be true, the procrastination of these great men may possibly be turned to our advantage. It is reported that the whole length of the Yang-tze is again open, and that the rice which has already been brought down from the province of Hu nan to Suochow. We have been long without definite news of the Tai-ping rebels. Reports agree that they are fairly moved up in Nan-king, their position isolated by regular lines of water-works connecting the river above and below them. Weeks if not months ago the occupation of the city was declared to be a simple question of the garrison's power of endurance on short and diminishing commons. It would put the Treaty stipulation respecting trade up the Yang-tze king much nearer a state of completeness, were the only real impediment in the way of its fulfilment removed by the natural death of the Tai-ping faction, and these slow-moving Commissioners may arrive just in time to find all retreat cut off from the fulfilment of engagements for which doubtless, when the treaty was signed, they speculated on having an indefinite term of grace.

EVACUATION OF CHUKIANG BY THE REBELS.

The vacillating course of the Taping rebels for the last few years, forbodes evil to their cause. They have now quitted Chukiang, the greater part of the force having moved over into Fuhkien. Thus the two cities—Chuchow and Kuchow are relieved, although there are parties committing depredations on all the border districts. They seem to have ceased operations as soon as they encountered men who were willing to fight.

The Yang-tze, private Steamer, arrived at Wusung in the evening of the 26th, bringing a portion of the London mail of 9th July, which was delivered in Shanghai yesterday morning. The P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamer *Aden* may be expected this morning as she was to leave Hongkong at 8 A.M. of the 24th. The dates are from London and Newcastle, 9th July—Bombay 31st July—Galle 10th July—Singapore the 14th, and Hongkong the 21st inst.

The mail arrived in Hongkong on the 21st inst. by the *Noraa*.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Rogers and child; Major Men; Capt. Maguire, R.N.; Sr. Don M. Gomo; Messrs. Gifford, Stevens, S. W. Fisher, Lamburgh, Albert Smith, E. Mahomed, J. Mahomed Ghisla, Fuzal Jaffer, and 41 men for steamers *Cadon* and *Permon*.

The only important items that we see in the Overland Summaries are, that the Question of right of search has been amicably adjusted between England and America;—that India Hill has been read a third time and passed the House of Commons;—the attempt to lay the Atlantic telegraph cable has again failed;—another Ministerial crisis has occurred in Spain;—the Bill for admitting Jews to Parliament has been read a second time in the House of Lords;—and the question of a rupture between France and England seems to be at rest by the Queen's intention to visit Cherbourg.

The money market had recovered from a temporary tightness and was again easy. The Bank rate of discount remained at 3 per cent and gold bills at short dates could be done in the market at 24 per cent. Bar silver was last sold at 61.5, and a small amount of Mexican dollars at 50.5, which was an advance of 4d. Consols 93½.

PASSENGERS.—Per P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamer from Southampton, to leave on 20th July—Capt. and Mrs. Van Straubenzee, and Mr. De Petrie.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

ARRIVALS.—None.
DEPARTURES.—For Shanghai from Deal, 28th June, *Swift of the North*; from Gravesend, 30th June, *Waddell*; from Liverpool, 8th July, *Spirit of the Deep*.

Latest dates in England from China.—May 5. Received via Marcellus ... June 20. via Southampton ... July 8.

Passengers per mail steamer from Hongkong.

Per *Singapore* on 10th August.—For Singapore, Mrs. Mooyor & children; Messrs. A. J. Campbell, and J. P. Paton; For Galle, Mr. Knight; For Bombay, Mr. B. David; For Odish, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Gibbes, E. Clarke, C. A. Hubeau, and Deputy Comy. Genl. Power; For Marcellus, Mrs. Dabill; Messrs. D. Cameron, Robert Moore, and Mrs. D. Moore; For Hongkong, two children.—For Southampton, Mr. G. W. Hogg; Dr. John Ross, n.d.; and Capt. Sweeney.

The Yang-tze brings its dates from Hongkong to 21st instant.

The Hongkong Government Gazette publishes the copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, transmitting copy of a Communication from Her Majesty's Consul at San Francisco enclosing an Act of the Legislative of California prohibiting the immigration into that State, of Chinese labourers, after the 1st of October, 1858.

Admiral Sir Michael Seymour in H. M. S. *Calcutta* with *Inflexible* in company arrived at Hongkong on the 20th. The *Magicienne*, 16, steam-frigate Captain N. Vansittart arrived from the Pacific on the 19th. The *Pique* sailed for England on the 18th.

In one of our late numbers we extracted from the *China Mail* a letter relating to the death of Mr. W. M. Robinson, which we regret to find has now been further confirmed. Mr. Robinson having recently returned to Hongkong.

A gallant affair is related of H. M. Gun-boat *Staunch*, Lieut. Wildman, commanding. On her way down from here to Hongkong she put in to an island somewhere near Amoy for shelter, where the people informed them a fleet of pirate junks had recently attacked and plundered their village. As the *Staunch* was standing out the next morning, four junks were seen, and the fourth opened fire. Lieut. Wildman, having only four small howitzers on board, his large gun being on board one of the ships bound to Hongkong, steamed up alongside to board, when a number of stink pots were thrown into her setting fire to awning, sails, &c. Notwithstanding the odds she captured three of them, and the fourth ran on shore, the principal part of their crews escaped; two of them were secured and delivered over to the police at Hongkong. Three of the junks were burned, the fourth was captured by the Imperial troops at Nan-tow. One of the Gun-boat's men was killed and nine were wounded.

This was a brave and spirited affair and proves that British pluck, without great guns, is more than a match for these Chinese desperadoes.

The mandarins and braves at Nam-tow have received their deserts. The following despatch from General Sir C. Straubenzee published in the *Government Gazette* gives the official account of the affair.

HONGKONG, 13th August, 1858.
Sir,—I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that in consequence of a Flag of Truce from H. M. gun-boat *Staunch*, having been fired upon by the Imperial troops at Nam-tow, your Excellency's Proclamation, I, in conjunction with the Commodore the Honourable Sir George B. Collier, have despatched a force with an armed force for the purpose of exacting retribution for the insult.

On the 10th, I embarked with the Honourable Sir George B. Collier, and proceeded for Ty-sun Bay, where the force was assembled.

On the morning of the 11th, the tide not serving till a late hour, as the gun-boats were steaming to the shore, the Imperial troops, newly erected battery to the S.W. of the wall of Nam-tow, and close to the beach, which was soon silenced by the admirable fire from the gun-boats.

The force as per margin landed about 11 A.M. at the S.E. in the village of Nam-tow, where written notices were given to the people, that so long as no hostile act was committed on their part, their village and property would be respected; which was rigidly adhered to, though, from every point, as we approached, there lay a heavy fire of muskets and musketballs was kept up by the braves, who retreated as we advanced; by this we had an officer—Commander Madden, of H. M. S. *Slipstream*, and a sergeant, seriously wounded, three men killed, and about 12 wounded. (The returns I have not yet received.)

About 2 o'clock P.M. the Fort was taken by assault, the Imperial troops, accompanied by Captain Lambert of the Royal Engineers, who was unhappily mortally wounded by the accidental discharge of a rocket of the magazine, men crowding up the ladder after him. His loss is deeply to be deplored.

The wall gained, the enemy fled, leaving the Fort untenable, and the remaining force being ordered out, the place was given up to destruction, and principal gates blown in.

The force bivouacked in the Fort that night, and were re-embarked the following morning, bringing away two large Brass Guns found in the battery near the water. A deputation from the village was received by the Commodore, and the petition that we should not burn their village, was granted. I have to record the loss of another gallant officer, who fell bravely in the attack, as a musket, as we were leaving the Fort—Lieut. Danvers, 70th Bn. Infantry.

C. T. VAN STRAUBENZEE, Commanding H. M. S. *Traps* in China.

His Excellency

Sir JOHN BOWEN, K.C., &c., &c.

* Royal Artillery—3 Officers, and 60 Non-commissioned Officers and Men.
50th Regiment—4 Officers, and 100 Non-commissioned Officers and Men.
Royal Engineers—3 Officers, and 20 Non-commissioned Officers and Men.

* Royal Artillery—3 Officers, and 60 Non-commissioned Officers and Men.

* Royal Engineers—3 Officers, and 20 Non-commissioned Officers and Men.

12th Madras Native Infantry—2 Officers, and 100 Non-commissioned Officers and Men.

Naval Brigade—About 200 Officers and Men.

If similar means had been taken many months since, and notice given that all who offended would be treated in the like way, there would not have been any withdrawal of servants, &c., or interruption to the supply of provisions. The *China Mail* says:—"after the engagement several compradors went on board the *Staunch*, on which the Commodore had hoisted his flag, congratulated him on his victory, and said that now the mandarins had been driven off, they would be able to send the usual supply of provisions to Hongkong."

NINGPO.

We recently gave an account of the attack made by the Ningpo people on the fishermen from the lakes. They now have had their revenge. A correspondent gives us the following particulars, "a deputation consisting of four men was sent from the country to see the Tantai and endeavour to settle the matters in dispute. He received and entertained them, dismissing them with a promise that the difference should be amicably settled and requesting them to tell the people to disperse. Instead of conciliating, the Tantai allowed Lesangnan, who was seeking an opportunity to avenge the death and injury done to his party in the previous affair, to engage about 900 men,—300 of Ningpo, 300 of Fokien and 300 of Cantonese to proceed to the lakes. The Fokienese and Cantonese, being dissatisfied with the pay they were to receive, returned, and the Ningpo party, with Lesangnan's son, or nephew, advanced to the lakes without any hostile display. The country people suspecting their intentions cut off their retreat, by destroying the bridges after they had passed over, and then attacked them. Nearly the whole party were killed, drowned or taken prisoners. Le's relative was among the first who fell. Many of the prisoners were beheaded. The people have now sent a message to the Tantai telling him, if he wishes for peace, he must go to them as they will not go to Ningpo again to negotiate.

"The Tantai blames Lesangnan and reports say, he will punish him. These affairs show the weakness of the government. The men were hired at 3 mace per day. The wife of Le, who was killed, destroyed herself when she heard of her husband's death."

Another correspondent writes on the 19th instant—

"The defeat of the villagers lately referred to has been amply revenged. Last night above 500 braves were despatched to the Lake on an expedition of treachery;—the villagers having been put off their guard by negotiations on the part of the authorities enticed on by the Criminal Judge of Ningpo, who had been specially deputed to arrange matters. The expedition had not been kept secret; it found the villagers at early dawn wide-awake and in a posture of defence, having, like their assailants, several portable cannon.

The order of the day appears to have been that on the part of the assailants, the most shaky of the braves were put in front, the more reliable ones in the rear, to steady the van, and finally some fifty Fokienese choice spirits to keep these firm;—when *les enfans perdu* cut well over a bridge, the old-huffers displayed a piece of generalship that threw dismay into van and rear,—the bridge suddenly disappeared. The thicker braves plunged into the canal while the villagers were seeking off looters and stragglers. The latter party hastened back to town to report the disaster. The Fokienese having a start got in first—with speed unprecedented, close after followed the bravest of the braves. They report above one hundred missing—including drowned—slain and captives.

"An attempt was made some days ago by the Mandarins to get Mr. Consul Meadows to interfere in their behalf. Mr. Meadows complied so far as to pay the villagers a visit, but wisely refused to offend the people. Had he done anything to exasperate them, our future excursions to the Lake would not be as safe and agreeable as heretofore. He has had the address to satisfy villagers and citizens—the Mandarins are perhaps disappointed that he did not render himself useful in their sense of the term."

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

"TO SOME MINDS ARE GIVEN, TO OTHERS HONOR."

THE name of that "Mini'sting Angel" so dear to Englishmen, is always attractive, and though her health is so broken down as to compel her to seek retirement, there is a charm in all that we hear, connected with her, that has led us to extract the following from the *Times*.

Although not applicable to her, the notice of Miss Nightingale we give in the above line from the *Times* the elegant and well-merited tribute that was suggested on the occasion of the distribution of honors to the Crimean heroes.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE TO THE COLONISTS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The Register says:—"We have much pleasure in publishing the subjoined letter from Miss Nightingale, addressed to the colonists of South Australia, in reply to the memorial adopted at the meeting held at Adelaide on the 10th September, 1856. It has just been received by the Secretary (Mr. W. H. Bosch), who presided over the meeting alluded to."

"Your words of affectionate sympathy, and the expression of feeling from the gentlemen, colonists of South Australia, which you are kind as to convey to us, have come home to the hearts of my fellow-workers and myself. We have read your memorial with grateful pleasure in having been remembered by you."

"If we have been permitted a little to labour in God's work, we may not call your kind words our reward. And to soothe such sufferings as we have heavily borne, which could only make us grateful to be so employed.

"But this we say your words shall cheer us on while life lasts in doing such work as we may be enabled to do."

"Since the defence of our trenches before Sebastopol by your countrymen, you have heard of the defence, as heroic and as suffering, of Lord Cardigan and his men, and of the gallantry of our men here, there is nothing in Heaven more heroic than these deeds. Well may we be proud of our race."

"The courage you live in, gentlemen, is indeed part of a well-beloved country and home. England is one wherever her people dwell. That your hearts were with us in our straits, and will be to lessen such sufferings in future by forethought will not pass away."

"We can do no more for those who have suffered and died in their country's service. They need no help longer. Their spirits are with God, who gave them. It remains to us to strive that their sufferings may not have been endured in vain; to endeavour so to learn from experience as to lessen such sufferings in future by forethought and wise management."

"God bless you all, we say with all our hearts; and that progress and happiness in all that is good to the world, and to the people of Australia is the fervent prayer of your obliged and grateful servant."

"FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE."

"To the Colonists of South Australia."

THE TEA TRADE.

SHANGHAI, 25th August, 1858.

To the Editor of the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR.—The following remarks, contained in a letter dated London, 9th July, appear to me to convey so much that is true regarding the position of the Tea Trade in England that I venture to place them at your disposal for the use of your but more interesting to the bulk of your readers.

"There is a backwardness in the consumption of Tea not only in England, but in the Colonies, and this makes the trade cautious,—they being now the only buyers, the importer feels that to 'eat' upon the market is to 'eat' upon a spoiled consumption or of any feeling of increase in the 'reduced price' duty would assist him.

"In place of exportation, we have disappointment of momentary export has been of late for 'China, as long promised at this time, and there is of course no repetition of last year's demand 'at this period for the United States—anything of momentary export has been of late for 'China. There is a feeling too, that the stocks of Tea we have been in the habit of keeping in our warehouses are absurdly large, and that even the reduced prices arrived at as compared with 'last year are more than in any way called for, looking at the continual stream kept up from 'China, if not from one port, then from another."

"If buyers there consequently, will go on, looking merely to what is going on at their own doors, and paying high prices as the 'Chinese demand, they can only look for such results as we have seen in the past season, the 'Chinese to notice this past season the gradual 'way in which the Tea has been doled out and 'eagerly bought at absurd figures, under some 'pretence of a 'shortage of Tea, and the 'last chance of getting a finger in the trade,—in this way, to believe most accounts both the 'Fuk-chau and Shanghai markets had given 'results as we have seen in the past season, the 'Chinese to notice this past season the gradual 'way in which the Tea has been doled out and 'eagerly bought at absurd figures, under some 'pretence of a 'shortage of Tea, and the 'last chance of getting a finger in the trade,—in this way, to believe most accounts both the 'Fuk-chau and Shanghai markets had given 'results as we have seen in the past season, the 'Chinese to notice this past season the gradual 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The following able and interesting account of the new gold fields in British America was given by Sir R. B. Lytton, the Secretary of the Colonies, on the second reading of the Government New California Bill, in the House of Commons on the 8th of July.

The territory between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific is bounded on the south by the American frontier line, 30 deg. of latitude, and may be considered to extend to the sources of Fraser River, in latitude 52 deg. N. there, therefore, about 450 miles long in a straight line. Its breadth about 250 to 300 miles. Taken from corner to corner its greatest length would be, however, 800 miles, and its greatest breadth 400 miles. Mr. Arrowsmith computes its area of square miles including Queen Charlotte's Island, at somewhat more than 200,000 miles. Of its two gold-bearing rivers, one, the Fraser, rises in the northern boundary, and flowing south falls into the sea at the south-western extremity of the territory, opposite the southern end of Vancouver's Island, and within a few miles of the American boundary; the other, the Thompson River, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, and flowing westward joins the Fraser about 100 miles from the mouth. It is there that the gold discoveries have been made. Now gentlemen who look at the map may imagine this country to be an immense distance from England. But we have already received wires from an old and eminent person that Mr. Conrad for a line of postal steamers between the two ports, would require only 35 days by way of New York and Panama. With regard to the soil, there is said to be a rich and fertile soil, the lower part of Fraser River. But the Thompson's River district is described as one of the finest countries in the British dominions, with a soil of great superiority to that of any of the same latitude on the other side of the mountains. Sir Compton, who gave valuable evidence before our committee on this subject, with which he is thoroughly acquainted, recently addressed to me a letter, in which he states that—

"Its fisheries are most valuable, its timber the finest in the world for marine purposes; it abounds with bituminous coal well fitted for the use of steam; and the mountains of the Colville districts to the Rocky Mountains, and from the 14th parallel some 350 miles, is a most beautiful country does not exist. It is in every way suitable for the settlement of the (Hear, hear). Therefore, apart from the goldfields, this country affords every promise of a flourishing and important colony. (Hear.) In Charlotte's Island, which we include in this new colony, gold has been discovered. The discovery of gold on the mainland is the first step to the discovery of gold in the islands. The Governor of Vancouver's Island, dated April 16, 1846, reports that he had received a report from a clerk in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, Fort Colville, on the Upper Columbia River. Further reports followed in October, 1846, testifying to the importance of the gold discoveries. Experiments made in the tributaries of Fraser River there was reason to believe that the gold region was extensive; the similarity in the geological formation of the country to the gold fields in the State of California induced the Governor to believe that there would prove equally auriferous. Subsequent accounts, in 1847, varied as to the quantity of gold discovered, but all were of the opinion of the richness of the mines, especially above the confluence of the Fraser and Thompson rivers. The Governor writes on the 16th of July, 1847, that gold had been discovered in the right bank of the Columbia, and the tale of the tale that river and Fraser's. On December 1st, he described the small quantity found to the west of skill and two parts of the natives, who appeared any white men digging. The Indians were especially hostile to the Americans, and their attempts to enter the country, from the settlement now proposed at Osoyoos in the Washington Territory. An influx of adventurers had been expected in the spring, in which case the gold-bearing whites and the natives might be expected to occur."

In a letter from the Governor to the Hudson's Bay Company, March 22, 1848, he trusts that His Majesty's Government will be anxious to prevent crimes and protect life and property. There would be a long array of difficulties to settle. "A large number of Americans had entered the territory, and the Hudson's Bay Company, on the 8th of May he states to the Colonial office that 450 passengers, chiefly gold miners, had come from San Francisco; that they all appeared well, and that the country was so fertile there seemed to be no want of capital or intelligence among them; that about 60 were British subjects, about as equal number Americans, the rest were chiefly Germans, and a few French, and Italians. And I have here the pleasure to observe that he states, that though there was a temporary scarcity of food and a dearth of house accommodation, the natives being friendly and orderly."

"The principal diggings at Fraser's and Thompson's Rivers at present will continue flooded for many months, and there is a great scarcity of food in the gold districts; that the ill-provided adventurers who have gone there will exhaust their stock of provisions, and will probably retire from the country till a more favorable season; that on the dangerous rapids of the river a great number of canoes have been dashed to pieces, the crews swept into the rapids, and the adventurers proceeding on to the goal of their wishes."

He again, in a letter to the Hudson's Bay Company, repeats his fears:—

"How seriously the peace of the country may be endangered in the event of the diggings proving unproductive, and the natives being reduced to poverty and destitute of the necessities of life."

I should state that I have also seen private letters recently from San Francisco, giving an account of the extending excitement prevailing there, and of the numbers of Americans, and other foreigners, and of the negroes preparing to start for Fraser's River. In one letter it is stated that 2,000 persons have already left, and 20,000 persons might leave before the end of the year, if the news continued favorable; but perhaps the news of the flooding of the waters may be a retard to so copious an emigration. I think I have said enough to show the importance of the necessity of providing at once for the government of a country threatened by so many disturbing elements.

THE TWO PRESIDENTS.—"Heaven made Washington childless," says the Yankee proverb, "that his country might call him father." "I have made Buenos Aires childless," says the English newspaper, "that his country might not look upon him as his own son."

We now lay before our readers a translation of the Chinese copy of Lord Elgin's treaty of Tientsin, and repeat our conviction that it is literally correct in all its clauses, although, being a re-translation from the original in English, when it is produced.

THE TREATY OF TIENTSIN.

(Translated from the Chinese.)

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA, and the Queen of England, seeing that there is discord between the two nations, to renew their former friendly understanding, so that hereafter there may be peace between them for ever. For this purpose Kow-lung, Canton, Amoy, Keelung, and Formosa, and the islands adjacent to the coast of China, are specially appointed by the Emperor of China, and the Queen of England, to be specially appointed by the Queen of England, having consented to the terms of the Treaty in the following order.

ART. I.—The Treaty concluded at Nanking on the 29th of August, 1842, is renewed and will continue in force, to renew their former friendly and Regulations of Trade concluded in Canton, having been altered and extended and included in the New Treaty, are abrogated.

ART. II.—The Emperor of China and the Queen of England, seeing that the friendship and understanding between them against all interruption, agree that, according to the constant custom of great states on good terms of commerce, it shall be the duty of each to send a plenipotentiary minister (or a minister having authority) to the capital of the other.

ART. III.—The Ambassador or other chief officer of the Queen of England, and his family, and all belonging to him, may either reside in permanence at Peking, or may go backward and forward from time to time. It will depend entirely on the permission of his Majesty, which he shall do. England being an independent nation on equality with China, the high officer sent by the Queen of England to represent his nation, when he approaches the Emperor of China, is not to perform any ceremony that may affect the dignity of his nation. But, to show an affectionate respect to the Emperor of China, he will perform in his own ceremonies as are always performed to the Sovereigns of the equal nations of Europe by officers sent to them by their respective countries. The Emperor of China, in his buildings or dwellings for the official residence of the minister and other officers, it will be the duty of the officers of the Emperor of China to receive the Ambassador of the Queen of England, and his family, and to receive whatever he chooses for his service. Any one guilty of disrespect or insolence to the Ambassador of the Queen of England, or to any one of his family, or to any one of his family, shall be severely punished by the local authorities.

ART. IV.—The Ambassador of the Queen of England and all his suite are authorized at their pleasure to go on to the frontiers, and to send their despatches, baggage or boxes, nor may any one take on himself to open them. Despatches may be forwarded by any part of the country, and the Emperor of China, in his special sent with them shall have the same protection and assistance as the post-officers of the Chinese Empire. All expenses whatsoever incurred by the Ambassador of the Queen of England shall be defrayed by England. China has no concern with them. Finally, in respect of the officers of the Queen of England, they have agreed that the officers of this class are legally equal to the same rule shall be followed in every case.

ART. V.—The Emperor of China will select an officer from among the Cabinet Ministers or other high officers of the State to have interviews with the Ambassador of the Queen of England, and to transact their business together through the form of their intercourse shall be equal.

ART. VI.—The above are the advantages (or privileges) which the Queen of England, by the Emperor of China, shall have in the mission to England, the Queen of England, in return, agrees that he shall enjoy the same privileges.

ART. VII.—The Queen of England, as she shall consider the trade of the different ports to require them, will appoint Consuls. In the intercourse with the Emperor of China, the Queen of England, will have the same advantages (or privileges) that the Consul of the nation that has most may have. Consuls shall be appointed by the Emperor of China, and Interpreters with a Prefect. As public business may require they shall visit each other in their respective countries, and the Emperor of China, in return, agrees that he shall enjoy the same privileges.

ART. VIII.—The doctrine of Jesus, and the doctrine of the Lord of Heaven, teach the practice of virtue and the treatment of others as ourselves. Hereafter all teachers or professors of it shall one and all be protected. No one perversely following his calling without offence shall be in the least oppressed or hindered by the Chinese authorities.

ART. IX.—British subjects are allowed to proceed to every place in the interior with passports either for amusement or to trade. The passports will be issued by the British Consuls, stamped by the local authorities. When passing through any locality, if they are desired to produce their passports, they must be produced. It is not to be a pretext for oppression. There must be no obstruction to their hiring vessels or people to carry their merchandise or baggage, nor shall they be hindered by any irregular, or if they commit any offence against the law, they are to be sent to the Consul nearest at hand to be punished. On their way to him, and on their return, they are to be protected. Persons going out on excursions from the ports open to trade so long as they are within 100 li for a period of not more than five days, nor shall they be hindered by any irregular, or persons belonging to ships do not come under this rule. The local authorities and the consuls will together draw up regulations for the purpose of local order, and the Emperor of China, in return, agrees that he shall enjoy the same privileges.

ART. X.—British merchant vessels may trade at every port throughout the length of the coast of the River Yangtze Kiang. But as there are rebels in all parts of the stream, upper and lower, with the exception of Chiu-keung, which shall be a high officer of the local authorities, and other places which are rebel positions, on the recurrence of these, passports shall be given to them.

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is restored to the country the Ambassador of the Queen of England shall consult with the Cabinet Minister or President appointed by the Emperor of China, and the Queen of England, to be given of a consultation for the purpose of making changes. If neither party gives notice of withdrawal within a year, the treaty shall be renewed at the same rate as before, for another ten years, when they may again be changed. Hereafter this periodical revision will be adopted for ever more as a part of the treaty.

ART. XII.—British subjects at the different ports or elsewhere desire to rent ground, build houses, erect warehouses, churches, hospitals, in all cases the agreement made will be according to the law prevailing among the people. There must be no coercion (or extortion) on either side.

ART. XIII.—British subjects may, at their pleasure, engage in any lawful service or profession. The Chinese authorities will not restrict or interfere with them in any way.

ART. XIV.—For their excursions and movements to and fro, and for the carriage of goods, it is at the option of British merchants to hire small vessels for themselves, without distinction of kinds. The rate of hire paid for these vessels will be regulated by the local authorities, but there is to be no official agency in the matter, nor any limit as to the number of vessels so employed, nor any monopoly of vessels or ports. Any smuggling will be severely visited on the offender as the law requires.

ART. XV.—In all cases between persons subject to the British government, the British consuls, whenever it concerns persons or property, will be in all cases punished by the British government. Chinese subjects guilty of insulting, maltreating, or seriously injuring British subjects, will be severely punished by the Chinese local authorities. In cases where both nations are concerned (their authorities) must be under mutual respect and impartiality, to the maintenance of justice.

ART. XVI.—When British subjects have a charge to make against Chinese subjects they must in the first instance to the Consul and local authorities, and if they are not satisfied, they must immediately enquire into it. He will first recommend a peaceful settlement to prevent litigation. If a Chinese subject goes to the Consul, and if a British subject, it will be in like manner his duty to recommend a peaceful settlement. If there be in the matter something that cannot be amicably settled, the case will be referred to the local authorities and equally decided by the Chinese and British Consuls together.

ART. XVII.—The Chinese authorities must at all times exert themselves to protect British subjects, and to prevent any Chinese subjects from being injured by Chinese subjects. If they are subjected to insult or outrage, or if they are injured by Chinese subjects, or if they are injured by Chinese subjects, they must immediately enquire into it, and will send military and police to enforce order, and will punish the offenders, rebuke, or execute, as the case may require, with the utmost severity of the law.

ART. XVIII.—If piracy be committed on British ships in the sea within the jurisdiction of China, the local authorities, as soon as they are informed, must immediately enquire into it, and will send military and police to enforce order, and will punish the offenders, rebuke, or execute, as the case may require, with the utmost severity of the law.

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ART. XX.—If British vessels are wrecked or stranded on the coast, or if they are injured by stress of weather, the local authorities, on finding it out, will at once take steps to ensure the relief of the shipwrecked people, and will exert their utmost efforts to rescue them. Thus will friendly feeling be made manifest.

ART. XXI.—If Chinese subjects, offending against the law by Hongkong, or committing themselves on board of English ships there, and the Chinese authorities, shall be found to have committed any offence, they shall be sent to the Consul to be punished, and the stolen goods recovered will be handed to the Consul to be restored to the owner.

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ART. XXXII.—If in time to come either of the two Governments should wish to revise the Treaty now fixed and the articles relating to trade, the term is ten years. Six months before must be given of a consultation for the purpose of making changes. If neither party gives notice of withdrawal within a year, the treaty shall be renewed at the same rate as before, for another ten years, when they may again be changed. Hereafter this periodical revision will be adopted for ever more as a part of the treaty.

ART. XXXIII.—It was laid down in the 10th Art. of the Treaty of Nanking that "when British merchandise shall have paid its duties it may be conveyed by Chinese merchants throughout the Empire, and may be carried by British vessels, and the whole of the goods shall be conveyed to the tariff value of such goods," as it is recorded, to the present time it has been impossible to ascertain the exact amount of duties levied at the subordinate custom-house. British merchants continually allege that when goods are going from a port of the interior to such a port, or from such a port to such a port of the interior, the subordinate custom-houses, constantly establishing fresh regulations (or tariff), levy what they please on the goods, and thus cause a great injury to trade. It is now agreed that, within four months from the conclusion of the treaty, the Consuls of both parties shall meet, and hereafter every year, to revise the tariff, and to inform the Collector of Customs, who is to be informed of the real amount of transit duties levied in the country passed through it, and a notice shall be issued to the Consuls of both parties, and the whole of the goods shall be conveyed to the tariff value of such goods, as it is recorded, to the present time it has been impossible to ascertain the exact amount of duties levied at the subordinate custom-house. British merchants continually allege that when goods are going from a port of the interior to such a port, or from such a port to such a port of the interior, the subordinate custom-houses, constantly establishing fresh regulations (or tariff), levy what they please on the goods, and thus cause a great injury to trade. 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